

BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

WM. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

R. J. WILCOX, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

1957

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BEVERLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1957.

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Medical Officer of Health: WM. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Divisional Health Office, Lord Roberts Road, Beverley.

Chief Public Health Inspector: R. J. WILCOX, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.,
22, Lairgate, Beverley.

Additional Public Health Inspector: D. J. BRAY, A.R.S.I., 22, Lairgate,
Beverley.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1957.

*To the Chairman and Members of the Beverley Rural District
Council.*

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the state of the public health for 1957.

Vital Statistics.

The statistical tables in this report give the relevant details about Births, Deaths and Infectious Disease. As in previous years, the main causes of death in the Beverley Rural District are heart disease, vascular lesions of the nervous system, and cancer. Seventy per cent of the deaths in the district occurred in people of 65 years or more.

The health of a community can to some extent be assessed by the vital statistics applicable to the area. In the days when the Infant Mortality Rate was high and the incidence of Infectious Disease was a major cause of morbidity and death, statistical information about these two factors gave a general picture of the state of health and hygienic circumstances of a community. It is very doubtful if this statistical information has now the same value, as Infectious Disease is of secondary importance as a cause of illness, and the Infant Mortality Rate is now relatively low, namely, 8.70 per 1,000 live births for the Rural District.

What is now required by Health Departments is statistical information which can be used to estimate the general sickness rate in the area. Statistics regarding deaths, infectious disease, etc., are still necessary as they provide vital information, but, in addition to these, new indices of health should be sought. The weekly figures supplied by the National Insurance Offices provide some indication of the number of people off work due to illness, but do not help as to the type of illness, and further local information must be obtained if these weekly figures show a steep upward trend.

It is now generally accepted that a large proportion of the patients who consult general practitioners do not suffer from physical illness, but from minor degrees of mental upset which show themselves in a variety of symptoms. It has been stated that between a quarter and a third of all absences from work are due to neurotic illness. It would be both interesting and useful to know the true proportion of patients in this category, and to estimate the annual value of the various placebos and tranquillisers which are prescribed for this type of case. In addition, there is the loss in wages and

production and also the cost of sick benefit. There is no doubt that the total bill would be extremely large. It is information of this type, in addition to the established statistics, which health departments now need in order to help the cause of prevention.

Without a clear picture of the extent and type of illness in any area, it is difficult to take any major step to prevent its occurrence, or, what is becoming just as important from a national viewpoint, curtail the expenditure on drugs without detriment to those who require drug treatment. The problem of the prevention of mental breakdown should be tackled just as the problems of infectious disease were tackled in the past, and in order to do this, those concerned must have the necessary information about its incidence.

Our present vital statistics are useful but by no means sufficient for the job in hand—new indices for assessing the health of communities are required.

Infectious Disease.

MEASLES.

The usual biannual outbreak of measles resulted in 391 notifications; this condition maintains its relatively mild character, but has a considerable nuisance value in schools and homes. Infant schools are often sadly depleted during an outbreak.

INFLUENZA.

The outbreak of Asian type influenza which spread throughout the country during the autumn months reached the Beverley Rural District in September. The condition was relatively mild, but spread rapidly through the school children during September and October, and some schools had a 50% to 60% absentee rate. The larger businesses in the area were not materially affected by this outbreak, and full production was maintained.

The usual symptoms were those of upper respiratory infection, associated with a general feeling of illness, headache, backache, and a rise in temperature. Practically all cases recovered within a week, but one or two cases were complicated by toxic pneumonia. Only general advice and exclusion of all known cases from school were necessary as preventive measures.

POLIOMYELITIS.

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified, but one patient who died in the York Hospital was diagnosed post mortem as having suffered from this condition.

PARATYPHOID FEVER.

Ten cases of paratyphoid occurred in the district. These were all confined to the staff and patients of one Maternity Home.

The infection was brought to light when a baby admitted to a hospital in Hull, on the 29th August, died, and the post mortem examination and subsequent bacteriological investigation proved that death was due to paratyphoid infection. As a result, the Maternity Home was closed for admission, and all mothers, babies and staff were investigated. This investigation showed that all cases which occurred in the hospital were infected from a mother who had symptoms of diarrhoea and gastro-intestinal upset. The midwife who delivered this mother became infected, but fortunately did not re-infect any other patients. One other member of the staff developed the condition. Apart from the child who died, all cases were either symptomless or had a mild attack of diarrhoea or gastro-intestinal upset, and of 32 mothers at risk between the 16th—28th August, 2, i.e., 6.25%, were infected in hospital, and of the 30 babies at risk, 14, i.e., 46.7%, were infected in hospital. Apart from the closing of the Maternity Home for admissions, all patients, staff and home contacts were swabbed and all positive cases followed up until free from infection, although at the time of writing there are still five patients infected.

TUBERCULOSIS.

A total of 18 new cases of tuberculosis were notified; 15 were pulmonary and 3 non-pulmonary. There were 142 recorded cases of tuberculosis in the Rural District at the end of the year.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis can now be carried out. The response of poliomyelitis vaccination has been satisfactory in the Rural District, approximately 59% of the children up to 15 years of age have registered for vaccination, but up till the end of 1957 the rate of vaccination was limited by the supply of vaccine.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis continues to be offered by the County School Health Service to the 13—14 year old school children—the response varies from school to school, but generally in the Beverley Rural District area, 60% of pupils accepted skin testing and vaccination when necessary.

Water and Sewerage.

Routine sampling of water supplies throughout the Rural District was carried out and 22 samples of water were bacteriologically examined and 6 chemically examined—all of these were satisfactory. Sampling of supplies from private bores was also carried out, although the number of samples taken was limited by the time available, and it has not been possible to take as many water samples from these sources as is theoretically desirable. Details

concerning water supplies are given in the Public Health Inspector's section of the report.

Substantial progress was made during the year in the sewerage of the district. The first part of the Woodmansey Sewerage Scheme was completed and approval received for the sewerage of Newbald and Leven.

Food Hygiene.

The Public Health Inspectors continued to pay routine visits to food premises throughout the district, the majority of which are retail shops. Continuous supervision of food premises is required in order to ensure adequate standards of food handling and to limit possible sources of infection.

I would like to express my thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Council, the Clerk, the Public Health Inspectors, and all other Officials, for their co-operation and help during the year.

WM. FERGUSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

August, 1958.

STATISTICAL MEMORANDUM.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Population (estimated mid 1957) | 21,880 |
| Number of inhabited houses (estimated 1.4.57) | 6,275 |
| Rateable Value (1.4.57) | £231,407 |
| Sum represented by a Penny Rate (31.3.57) | £945/13/6 |
| Total Births | 345 |
| Birth Rate | 18.14 |
| Total Deaths | 228 |
| Death Rate | 9.90 |
| Deaths of Infants under one year of age | 3 |
| Infantile Mortality (per 1,000 live births) | 8.70 |
| Number of Illegitimate Births | 5 |

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Registrar General has notified his estimation of the population at mid 1957 as 21,880, which is an increase of 320 over the figure for 1956.

Births. There were 345 live births registered in the Rural District during 1957 (this is 2 more than in 1956). Of these, 168 were males and 177 females, and the birth rate was 18.14, as compared with 17.98 the previous year. There were 5 illegitimate births, 2 males and 3 females.

Still Births. There were 8 still births during the year, 5 males and 3 females, giving a still birth rate of 22.66 per 1,000 live births.

Deaths. During the year there were 228 deaths, 108 males and 120 females, being a decrease of 8 compared with the figure for 1956. The death rate was 9.90, compared with 9.86 in 1956.

Infant Mortality. There were 3 infant deaths during 1957, 1 male and 2 females, equivalent to a rate of 8.70 per 1,000 live births.

IMMUNISATION DURING 1957.

Number of children immunised during the year was as follows :—

| | Primary Injections | | Boosting Doses |
|---|--------------------|------|----------------|
| | Under 5 | 5—14 | |
| (a) against diphtheria only | 31 | 27 | 128 |
| (b) against diphtheria and whooping cough ... | 171 | 3 | 24 |
| (c) against whooping cough only | — | — | — |
| (d) against whooping cough diphtheria and tetanus | 102 | 2 | 23 |

VACCINATIONS.

| Age at date of Vaccination | Under 1 | 1 to 2 | 2 to 4 | 5 to 14 | 15 or over | TOTALS |
|----------------------------|---------|--------|--------|---------|------------|--------|
| Number vaccinated | 252 | 8 | 3 | 5 | 8 | 276 |
| Number re-vaccinated | — | 1 | 2 | 6 | 7 | 16 |

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities. Specimens for pathological examination are sent to the Laboratories at the Hull and Beverley hospitals and to the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

Bacteriological and biological examinations of milk, water and ice-cream are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory in Hull.

Ambulance Facilities. The conveyance of all cases (including infectious diseases) is the responsibility of the County Council as the Local Health Authority.

Clinics. Tuberculosis—A Clinic is held each Thursday afternoon at the Chest Clinic, Westwood Hospital, Beverley.

Venereal Disease—A Clinic is held daily at the Clinic, Mill Street, Hull.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES.

Child Welfare Clinics. During the year the County Council held Infant Welfare Clinics at various centres throughout the Rural District, and the following table gives some indication of the service provided :—

| Centre | Frequency of Sessions | Number of children who attended during the year and who were born in : | | | Attendances | |
|-------------------|-----------------------|--|-------|----------|-------------|---------------------|
| | | 1957. | 1956. | 1955-52. | Total | Average per Session |
| Bishop Burton . | Every 4 weeks | 15 | 7 | 15 | 199 | 15 |
| Brough | .. 2 .. | 57 | 76 | 24 | 1358 | 32 |
| R.A.F. Leconfield | .. 4 .. | 26 | 20 | 30 | 281 | 22 |
| Leven | .. 4 .. | 10 | 6 | 12 | 161 | 12 |
| North Ferriby . | .. 2 .. | 50 | 51 | 36 | 813 | 33 |
| North Newbald | .. 2 .. | 8 | 5 | 13 | 85 | 6 |
| South Cave ... | .. 4 .. | 11 | 19 | 8 | 169 | 13 |
| Swanland | .. 4 .. | 5 | 13 | 10 | 135 | 12 |
| Walkington ... | .. 4 .. | 4 | 10 | 10 | 93 | 8 |

Relaxation Classes for expectant mothers are held on Wednesday and Thursday each week at the Beverley Clinic.

Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population.

| Year | England and Wales. | Beverley Rural District. |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|
| LIVE BIRTHS. | | |
| 1957 | 16.1 | 18.14 |
| 1956 | 15.7 | 17.98 |
| 1955 | 15.0 | 14.63 |
| 1954 | 15.2 | 16.38 |
| 1953 | 15.5 | 16.69 |
| DEATHS. | | |
| 1957 | 11.5 | 9.90 |
| 1956 | 11.7 | 9.86 |
| 1955 | 11.7 | 9.85 |
| 1954 | 11.3 | 11.68 |
| 1953 | 11.4 | 11.94 |

NOTE.—The Rates for the last five years are per 1,000 Home Population, which includes service personnel.

Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

STILL BIRTHS.

| Year. | England and Wales | Beverley Rural District. |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1957 | 22.5 | 22.66 |
| 1956 | 23.0 | 8.67 |
| 1955 | 23.1 | 21.2 |
| 1954 | 24.0 | 25.4 |
| 1953 | 22.5 | 22.2 |

Principal Causes of Death.

| | Male. | Female. | Total. |
|--|-------|---------|--------|
| All causes | 108 | 120 | 228 |
| 1. Tuberculosis of respiratory system | 2 | — | 2 |
| 2. Other forms of Tuberculosis | — | — | — |
| 3. Syphilitic disease | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 4. Diphtheria | — | — | — |
| 5. Whooping Cough | — | — | — |
| 6. Meningococcal infections | — | — | — |
| 7. Acute Poliomyelitis | — | 1 | 1 |
| 8. Measles | — | — | — |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases | — | — | — |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm of stomach | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| 11. Malignant neoplasm of lungs and bronchus ... | 6 | — | 6 |
| 12. Malignant neoplasm of breast | — | 4 | 4 |
| 13. Malignant neoplasm of uterus | — | 2 | 2 |
| 14. Other Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms | 13 | 11 | 24 |
| 15. Leukæmia and aleukæmia | — | — | — |
| 16. Diabetes | — | 1 | 1 |
| 17. Vascular lesions of the nervous system | 12 | 26 | 38 |
| 18. Coronary disease and angina | 22 | 19 | 41 |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| 20. Other heart diseases | 12 | 13 | 25 |
| 21. Other circulatory diseases | 4 | 4 | 8 |
| 22. Influenza | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| 23. Pneumonia | 5 | 12 | 17 |
| 24. Bronchitis | 5 | 4 | 9 |
| 25. Other diseases of respiratory system | — | 1 | 1 |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum | 3 | — | 3 |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhœa | — | — | — |
| 28. Nephritis and nephrosis | — | 2 | 2 |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate | 2 | — | 2 |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion | — | — | — |
| 31. Congenital malformation | — | 1 | 1 |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases | 5 | 9 | 14 |
| 33. Motor vehicle accidents | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 34. All other accidents | 7 | 3 | 10 |
| 35. Suicide | 3 | — | 3 |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war | — | — | — |

Age Distribution of Deaths.

| Age Group | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|-------------------------|------|------|------|
| Under 1 year | 6 | 10 | 3 |
| 1—5 years | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 5—15 years | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| 15—25 years | 3 | 3 | 5 |
| 25—45 years | 4 | 7 | 9 |
| 45—65 years | 47 | 33 | 49 |
| 65 years and over | 150 | 180 | 159 |
| Totals | 212 | 236 | 228 |

Deaths under one year of age.

RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

| Year | England and Wales | Beverley Rural District |
|------|-------------------|-------------------------|
| 1957 | 23.1 | 8.70 |
| 1956 | 23.8 | 29.15 |
| 1955 | 24.9 | 21.2 |
| 1954 | 25.4 | 25.5 |
| 1953 | 26.8 | 32.06 |

Table Showing Age Distribution of Infantile Deaths.

| Cause of Death | Under 1 week | 1 to 2 weeks | 2 to 3 weeks | 3 to 4 weeks | Total under 4 weeks | 1 to 3 months | 3 to 6 months | 6 to 9 months | 9 to 12 months | Total under 1 year |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|--------------------|
| Prematurity | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Broncho Pneumonia ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 |
| Cerebral Hæmorrhage ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Asphyxia Neonatorum ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Accident | — | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Congenital Heart Disease | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | — | — | — | — | — | 2 | — | 1 | — | 3 |

Distribution of Infectious Diseases by Age Groups

| Disease. | Under 1 year | 1-2 years | 3-4 years | 5-9 years | 10-14 years | 15-24 years | 25-44 years | 45-64 years | 65 years and over | Age unknown | Totals. |
|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|---------|
| Scarlet Fever ... | — | — | 3 | 10 | 2 | — | — | — | — | — | 15 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 3 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 3 | — | — | 1 | — | — | 21 |
| Acute poliomyelitis: | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Paralytic ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Non-paralytic ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Measles ... | 7 | 59 | 91 | 216 | 13 | 3 | 2 | — | — | — | 391 |
| Acute Pneumonia ... | — | — | 1 | — | — | 1 | 2 | 1 | 4 | — | 9 |
| Dysentery ... | — | 1 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Erysipelas ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 3 | 1 | — | 4 |
| Food Poisoning ... | — | — | — | — | 1 | — | 2 | 1 | — | 1 | 5 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia .. | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Para-Typhoid... .. | 5 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | 5 | 10 |
| Meningococcal infection ... | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Malaria | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 15 | 62 | 100 | 233 | 19 | 4 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 7 | 457 |

The incidence of Infectious Diseases during the past five years.

| Disease. | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956 | 1957 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|
| Scarlet Fever | 23 | 21 | 9 | 8 | 15 |
| Whooping Cough | 111 | 16 | 56 | 44 | 21 |
| Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis | 18 | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| Measles | 105 | 91 | 239 | 236 | 341 |
| Acute Pneumonia | 17 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 9 |
| Dysentery | 3 | 3 | 16 | 47 | 2 |
| Food Poisoning | 5 | 1 | 9 | — | 5 |
| Puerperal Pyrexia | 3 | 9 | 3 | 1 | — |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum... | 1 | 1 | 2 | — | — |
| Anthrax | 1 | — | — | — | — |
| Malaria | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Paratyphoid Fever | — | — | 1 | — | 10 |
| Erysipelas | 6 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 4 |
| Meningococcal Infection ... | — | — | — | 1 | — |
| Totals ... | 293 | 152 | 343 | 346 | 457 |

Attack Rate of the Commoner Infectious Diseases per 1,000 population.

| Disease. | Beverley Rural District. | | | | |
|---|--------------------------|------|-------|-------|-------|
| | 1953 | 1954 | 1955 | 1956. | 1957. |
| Scarlet Fever | 1.08 | 0.97 | 0.41 | 0.32 | 0.69 |
| Diphtheria | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Pneumonia | 0.79 | 0.28 | 0.18 | 0.27 | 0.41 |
| Measles | 4.92 | 4.29 | 10.95 | 10.94 | 17.87 |
| Whooping Cough ... | 5.20 | 0.74 | 0.13 | 2.04 | 0.96 |
| Erysipelas | 0.23 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.09 | 0.18 |
| Poliomyelitis (includ- ing polio- encephalitis):— | | | | | |
| Paralytic | 0.61 | 0.09 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Non-paralytic ... | 0.28 | 0.04 | 0.00 | 0.00 | 0.00 |
| Dysentery | — | — | — | 2.17 | 0.09 |

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year, 18 new cases of Tuberculosis were notified or came to notice, and the following table shows the age and sex distribution of the new cases.

NEW CASES NOTIFIED DURING 1957.

| Age Group | Pulmonary | | Non-Pulmonary | |
|----------------------------|-----------|--------|---------------|--------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female |
| 0—5 years | — | — | — | — |
| 5—15 years | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| 15—25 years | 1 | 4 | — | 1 |
| 25—35 years | 4 | 1 | — | — |
| 35—45 years | 3 | 1 | — | — |
| 45—65 years | — | 1 | — | — |
| 65 years and over | — | — | — | — |
| Totals ... | 8 | 7 | 1 | 2 |

The following table shows the additions to and removals from the Register during the year:—

| | Males | | Females | | Total |
|---|-------|----------|---------|----------|-------|
| | Pul. | Non-Pul. | Pul | Non-Pul. | |
| Number of cases on Register at the 31st December, 1956 ... | 56 | 19 | 49 | 15 | 139 |
| Cases added to the register:— | | | | | |
| (a) Notified for the first time ... | 7 | — | 6 | 2 | 15 |
| (b) Brought to notice other- wise than by formal notification | 1 | 1 | 1 | — | 3 |
| Removed from register on account of death, change of address, etc. | 7 | — | 6 | 2 | 15 |
| Number of cases remaining on register at 31st December, 1957 | 57 | 20 | 50 | 15 | 142 |

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1957.**

*To the Chairman and Members of the Beverley Rural District
Council.*

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year 1957.

WATER.

A number of meetings have taken place during the year with various groups of Local Authorities in the East Riding, following the Government having made known its policy concerning the grouping of water undertakings into larger units.

There has been no shortage of mains water during the period under review. All water is chlorinated at source. 22 samples were submitted for bacteriological and 6 for chemical analysis, and all proved satisfactory.

66 samples from private bores and wells were submitted for bacteriological analysis and the appropriate action was taken in each case.

The accompanying table shows the position concerning domestic water supplies at the end of the year.

WATER SUPPLIES (ALL HOUSES) AT
31st DECEMBER, 1957.

| Parish. | No. of Houses | Mains Supplies | | | Bores and Wells | | | Other | | |
|-------------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|---------|-----------|----------|
| | | Own Tap | Common Standpipe | Street Standpipe | Own Well | Common Well | Street Well | Springs | Rainwater | No Water |
| Beswick | 97 | 63 | — | — | 20 | 1 | — | 7 | — | 6 |
| Bishop Burton .. | 130 | 115 | 9 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Brantingham | 117 | 109 | 4 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 1 |
| Cave, South | 455 | 423 | 3 | — | 11 | 5 | — | 2 | 2 | 9 |
| Cherry Burton .. | 123 | 97 | 5 | — | 8 | 7 | — | — | — | 6 |
| Dalton Holme ... | 94 | 76 | 9 | — | 2 | — | — | — | 2 | 5 |
| Ellerker | 107 | 94 | 2 | — | 5 | 2 | — | — | 2 | 2 |
| Elloughton | 890 | 868 | — | — | 8 | 6 | — | 1 | — | 7 |
| Etton | 115 | 89 | — | — | — | 26 | — | — | — | — |
| Ferriby, North .. | 741 | 730 | 11 | — | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Leconfield | 118 | 78 | — | — | 26 | 10 | — | 4 | — | — |
| Leven | 259 | 164 | 8 | — | 34 | 39 | — | 2 | — | 12 |
| Lockington | 153 | 116 | 3 | — | 13 | 19 | — | 2 | — | — |
| Lund | 105 | 86 | 13 | — | 3 | — | — | — | 2 | 1 |
| Molescroft | 345 | 330 | — | — | 12 | 3 | — | — | — | — |
| Newbald | 215 | 181 | 15 | — | 14 | — | — | — | 1 | 4 |
| Routh | 36 | 24 | — | — | 9 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 |
| Rowley | 200 | 153 | 2 | 12 | 13 | 3 | 3 | — | 10 | 4 |
| Skidby | 207 | 164 | 16 | — | 9 | 6 | — | — | — | 12 |
| Swanland | 446 | 429 | 14 | — | 2 | — | — | — | — | 1 |
| Tickton | 189 | 90 | 5 | — | 45 | 39 | 6 | — | — | 4 |
| Walkington | 259 | 228 | 3 | 23 | 2 | — | — | — | 1 | 2 |
| Wawne | 179 | 106 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 29 | — | — | — | 7 |
| Welton | 340 | 256 | 10 | 63 | 1 | 6 | — | 1 | 2 | 1 |
| Woodmansey | 518 | 363 | 18 | — | 130 | 5 | — | — | — | 2 |
| Total | 6438 | 5432 | 162 | 103 | 391 | 208 | 9 | 19 | 25 | 89 |
| | | 5697 | | | 608 | | | 133 | | |
| Per cent. ... | | 84.37 | 2.52 | 1.60 | 6.07 | 3.23 | 0.14 | 0.30 | 0.39 | 1.38 |
| | | 88.49 | | | 9.44 | | | 2.07 | | |

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

The laying of sewers to serve the Southern part of Woodmansey Parish, together with the disposal works, were completed and put into operation. Foul drainage points of houses on the route of the sewer were connected by the Council. Towards the end of the year Ministry approval to proceed with the sewerage of the remaining part of Woodmansey was asked for.

The Ministry gave authority to invite tenders for the sewerage of Newbald, and an Informal Inquiry was held in connection with proposed improvements to the Outfall Sewer and Sewerage System in Brough. Approval in principle was given by the Ministry to the Leven and Brandesburton joint Sewage Disposal and Sewerage Scheme.

Grants towards the cost of converting ashpits and pail closets to water closets were given in appropriate cases.

FOOD PREMISES.

There are 152 food premises in the district, the majority being retail shops. 100 of these premises were inspected and when necessary informal notices were served under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

A total of 15,049 animals were inspected, this being an increase of some 5% on the previous year and representing, with the exception of a few isolated cases, all animals slaughtered in the district.

Seven slaughterhouses were licenced; of these 6 were used in connection with retail businesses at Brough, South Cave, Elloughton, Leven, Lund and Walkington, and one in connection with a wholesale business at Woodmansey. Killing took place at the retail slaughterhouses on one and sometimes two days per week, and daily at the wholesale slaughterhouse, the main kills being on Saturday and Sunday.

The accompanying table gives the number of animals inspected and the number of carcasses and part carcasses and organs condemned. Compared with last year there was a slight decrease in the percentage of animals affected with tuberculosis, whilst the percentage of animals affected with diseases other than tuberculosis increased.

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

| | Cattle excluding Cows | Cows | Calves | Sheep and Lambs | Pigs | Horses |
|--|-----------------------------|------|--------|--------------------|------|--------|
| Number inspected | 3143 | 1350 | 297 | 6878 | 3220 | 161 |
| <i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:</i> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned ... | 19 | 85 | 24 | 113 | 35 | 3 |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | 695 | 531 | 16 | 246 | 204 | 43 |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci | 22.7 | 45.6 | 13.5 | 5.2 | 7.4 | 28.6 |
| <i>Tuberculosis only:</i> | | | | | | |
| Whole carcases condemned ... | 13 | 69 | 6 | — | 8 | — |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | 265 | 350 | 3 | — | 104 | — |
| Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis | 8.8 | 31.0 | 3.0 | — | 3.5 | — |
| <i>Cysticercosis:</i> | | | | | | |
| Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ... | 61 | 9 | — | — | — | — |
| Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration ... | 24 | — | — | — | — | — |
| Generalised and totally condemned | — | — | — | — | — | — |

MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949.

The number of persons retailing milk within the Rural District and registered as Distributors was 24. Two premises were registered as Dairies.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1949.

Licences issued under these Regulations were as follows:—

| Designation. | No. of Licences Issued. | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| | Dealers | Supplementary |
| Tuberculin Tested | 7 | 5 |
| Pasteurised | 15 | 6 |
| Sterilised | 16 | 6 |

KNACKERS' YARDS.

27 visits were made to the 3 Licensed Knackers' Yards, all of which are located in the Parish of Woodmansey.

FACTORIES.

There are 48 factories within the District and 36 inspections were made during the year. 6 defects were found in connection with sanitary accommodation. Informal action was taken to remedy these defects.

HOUSING.

The number of dwellings in the District continues to increase, being 6,438 at the end of the year, compared with 4,955 in 1947.

In accordance with the programme submitted to the Minister in 1955, 313 houses, mainly in the parishes of Beswick, Bishop Burton, Elloughton and Walkington, were inspected. As a result, 25 Demolition Orders and 18 Closing Orders were made, and 13 Undertakings (10 not to use for human habitation and 3 to repair) were accepted. In addition, 200 informal notices to repair were issued.

In the villages of Melton, South Cave, Swanland and Walkington, 66 Council houses were completed and 30 families living in condemned houses, mainly at South Cave and Walkington, were rehoused.

A meeting of the representatives of 5 Local Authorities was called in March by the Ministry, to consider rehousing 8 families occupying hutments at White Cross Camp, Leven. As a result, 6 families were rehoused, leaving 2 families occupying hutments at the end of the year. At West Camp, Brough, two families were in occupation.

Twenty-two Improvement Grant Applications under the Housing Act, 1949, were received and grants to the value of £3,660 were offered in respect of 19 houses. The Council continued to give guarantees to Building Societies.

Three applications were received for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, and in each case the landlord gave the appropriate Undertaking. One Certificate given under the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, was cancelled, leaving 4 Certificates still operative at the end of the year.

Visits were made to 113 Council houses and the general standard continued to be satisfactory.

NUISANCES.

The various complaints received during the year may be summarised under the following headings:—

| | |
|---|----|
| Defective Drains and Dykes | 19 |
| Requiring Minor Repairs to Houses | 7 |
| Keeping of Animals, Manure, etc. | 13 |
| Insects | 1 |
| Other nuisances | 7 |

All complaints received were investigated and informal action taken where necessary. Nuisance was again caused by the discharge of fumes from a fertiliser factory and following inspections by the Alkali, etc., Works Inspector a higher chimney was built.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

The collection and disposal of refuse and pail closet and ashpit contents from all premises within the district, with the exception of isolated properties, continued satisfactorily. Weekly collection was made from 2 Hospitals, 2 Military Establishments, some 200 business premises and 6,030 houses. Of the last mentioned, 1,356 have pail closets and 305 have ashpits, and the contents of these are collected weekly. Five vehicles and 21 men were employed.

Disposal was by controlled tipping: for the Southern part of the area at Old Brickyards, North Ferriby, and for the Northern part of the area at Blue Stone Pit, Walkington. Negotiations were commenced with a view to tipping at two pits near Etton when the Walkington Pit is filled.

RODENT CONTROL.

Inspections and treatments throughout the District have been carried out by one full-time rodent operator.

1,387 visits were made to private properties, 567 premises being inspected and 133 premises treated for varying degrees of infestation. Council owned properties, including sewage works and refuse tips, were inspected and treatments carried out when infestations were discovered.

Two series of sewer treatments, one in April and the other in September, were carried out in 16 sewerage systems and this required the laying of baits in 235 manholes.

R. J. WILCOX,
Public Health Inspector.

